

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY NOBLE & HOLTON, CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1831.

NO. 24.

TERMS.

THE MINERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.
Is printed and published every Thursday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars a year, if not paid until after the expiration of six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until ordered, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editors must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

NEW SHOP.

"COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

SPEARS & WOLFINGTON

Respectfully announce to the public, that they have opened their new **Coach & Gig Shop**, in Charlotte, at the old stand of Mr. Miles Hill, a few hundred yards north-east from the Court-House, and are now prepared to manufacture **Coaches, Chariots, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. &c.** of all descriptions and qualities, and on terms as moderate as at any manufactory in the Southern States. The best of timber will be made use of in all articles manufactured by them; the painting and trimming department will receive particular attention, and executed in a workmanlike manner, and they will use every endeavor to give durability and beauty to their work. Repairing of all kinds executed with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms. The advertisers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, hoping that by a strict attention to business they will be entitled to receive and merit the same. N. B. The **Blacksmithing Business** will be carried on by S. & W. on an extensive scale, at all its various branches. Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 24, 1831. 394

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C. SIGN OF THE RISING SUN.

J. D. BOYD

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken possession of the **HOTEL**, formerly kept by Mr. R. I. Dinkins, which by some recent improvements is rendered more comfortable. Considerable additions are now making, which will be completed in a short time, thereby rendering the Establishment more spacious and commodious than it has been heretofore. The proprietor pledges himself to use every effort to render persons comfortable, and unremitting exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. The best **TABLE and BAR** which the market in the back country can afford, shall not be wanting. **BEDS and BEDDING** are inferior to none. Attentive and trusty **Outsiders** are employed, and Stables abundantly furnished. Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 25, 1830.—11f

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



REMOVAL.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON WOULD inform the Public, that they have removed their Shop to the house formerly occupied by **R. Gillespie**, 100 yards north-east from the Court-House. They have just received some elegant **GOODS** in their line, which, with their former Stock, makes their assortment very complete. Also, **MILITARY GOODS**, such as elegant **Swords, Epaulettes, and Plumes**, red and white, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any of the Southern markets, for cash only. **WATCH REPAIRING** will receive punctual attention, and the manufacturing of silver **Table and Tea SPOONS**, and North-Carolina Gold worked into any articles that may be ordered.

CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. COHEN

INFORMS the public that she has lately removed to the new building, nearly opposite **Boyd's Hotel**, where she still carries on her business of public patronage. Among her assortment of articles are the following, and fresh supplies will be received as often as necessary, to meet the demands of customers: A general assortment of **CANDY**; Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Pecan Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Grapes, Oranges, &c. **SEGARS, & a variety of CORDIALS**; **PHILADELPHIA BEER**, AND **LONDON BOTTLED PORTER**. **OYSTERS** and **CRACKERS**. With a variety of other articles, among which are **Children's TOYS, &c. &c.** **MACKEREL, FLOUR & SALT**, by retail. Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1830. 13

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,

FOR Lands sold for Taxes; for Lands sold under a **Writ of Fieri Facias**; and for Lands sold under a **Writ of Venditioni Exponas**—for sale at this Office.

CHARLOTTE AND CAMDEN STAGE.—FARE \$5.

PASSENGERS paying in advance \$5, can go & return, 160 miles. Under the present arrangement, the Stage will go twice a week, meeting at Charlotte with the Stages to Salisbury, Fayetteville, Lincolnton and Wilkesboro—and passing through to Camden in 14 days, will meet the Charleston and Columbia Stages. Passengers may go from Charlotte to Charleston in 3 days, and return in the same time, where they can have stages to any of the Springs, and throughout the Good Region.

The above Stage leaves Charlotte on Mondays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock; arrives at Camden on Tuesday and Saturday nights, at 9 o'clock; leaves Camden Sunday and Wednesday mornings, at 3 o'clock, and arrive in Charlotte on Mondays and Thursdays, in time for the above Stages.

The Contractor pledges himself to use every endeavor for the comfort of Passengers. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes they will still find it safe and comfortable to travel by his line. The stage-fare to Charleston is reduced, and accommodation much better. THOS. BOYD, Contractor.

For seats, apply at Boyd's Hotel, Charlotte, Feb. 22, 1831. 22

FOR SALE.

A **NEGRO WOMAN**, about 32 or 33 years of age, and a male child 16 months. The woman has been accustomed, all her life, to house-work. For particulars, apply to the editors. Feb. 10, 1831. 3024

NOTICE—The Co-partnership of **Bissell & Barker** has expired this day.

J. H. BISSELL, S. G. BARKER. Charlotte, January 24, 1831. 3125

NOTICE—I WANT to purchase Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, Sweet Potatoes, Turkeys, Onions, Butter, &c. &c. J. D. BOYD. Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1831. 17

FOR SALE—A very large and well approved **JACK**, eight years old, from the best stock in the United States; and two **JINNEYS**, both in foal. The price of the Jack is \$450, the Jinneys \$150 each. Any person wishing to purchase, are requested to make application (early) to Col. Maurice Smith, of Granville, N. Carolina, who has the disposing of said property, and can show Mules got by said Jack, four feet ten and eleven inches high, that are under three years old. 5126

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

NATHAN B. CARREL tenders his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage of business since he came to this place, and respectfully informs them and the public, that he has connected himself in business with his brother. The business in future will be carried on by **N. B. & E. Carrel**, who tender their services in the above branches of business to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country and villages. They flatter themselves, from their long experience in business, that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage them. They have in their employ several hands, which will enable them to dispatch large Jobs of Painting at short notice. Their prices are as low as any other professional workmen of the Brush. They will furnish Paints, Oil, &c. and do work as low as they can possibly afford, if required to do so by their employers. As they have determined to locate themselves in Charlotte, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. N. B. & E. CARREL.

N. B. All kinds of **Job Painting** neatly executed, and at short notice. Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1831. 21

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street, a few yards west of the Court-House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. B. D. ROUNSAVILLE. 191f

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

OWING to present directions of the Post-master General, respecting newspaper postage, and the general neglect of the community in paying the same, I am compelled to avail myself of the law in that respect to have the postage in advance; and the present ragged state of small change in circulation, makes it necessary for me to require all newspapers to be paid for in specie. W. M. SMITH, P. M.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

In abundance in Market. TO OWNERS OF GOLD MINES, PLANTATIONS, AND OTHER PROPERTY. There are many who are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing whole or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of Gold-mining companies, or would loan or invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same: therefore, those who wish to sell or mortgage property, or get cash partners, would do well to apply to the subscriber, per mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction, accompanied with an advance retaining office fee, of five or ten dollars—postage in every instance to be paid. GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Brokers, Attorneys & General Agent, No. 33, South Fourth-st. Philadelphia.

The South and North-Carolina and Georgia papers will publish the above one month, and send in their bills. Feb. 17.—1m

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANY.

Import of Names.—Many a man, says the Long Island Star, does not know the meaning of his own name. The Editor of that paper amused himself a short time since, with name hunting, and published the result. We placed the list in the hands of a young friend, who searched our authorities, corrected some errors, and made many additions. The catalogue is by no means so complete as it might be, but we are promised another list when leisure is found to prepare it.

Andrew—Strength, (Greek.) **Adam**—Earthy man, red, ruddy. **Abraham**—robust. **Abel**—vain, boasting, vapor. **Abram**—father of elevation. **Aaron**—a mountain; **St. Jerome** has it, a mountain of strength. **Asur**—one that is happy. **Alphonso**—our health, (Gothic.) **Allred**—all peace, (Saxon.) **Ambrose**—immortal, (Greek.) **Adah**—an assembly. **Alexander**—one that turns away evil; one that assists men; it is a Greek word, corresponding in signification to the Hebrew word **Solomon**. **Anah**—one who answers, or sings responsively. **Anne**—the gracious. **Agatha**—the good, (Greek.) **Agnes**—from the Latin, **Agna**, "a lamb," mild, gentle. **Catharine**—a beautiful derivation of this name is found in a Greek word signifying pure. **Clara**—probably from the Latin **clarus**, bright. **Daniel**—judgment of God. **Demosthenes**—strength of the people. **David**—dear. **Elisha**—salvation of God. **Eleanor**—help of God. **Elizabeth**—the oath of the Lord. **Eunice**—"to conquer charmingly." **Ephraim**—one that grows. **Eve**—life; the Angel **Rubi** says of man—

"Had I not heard him as he prest
The frail fond trembler to a breast
Which she had doomed to sin and strife,
Call her—think what—his life! his life!
Yes—such the love-taught name the first,
That ruined man to woman gave,
Even in his out-cast hour, when curst,
By her fond witchery, with that worst
And earliest boon of love—the grave."

James—the supplanter; **Jacob** the primitive name of James, has the same meaning. **Job**—he that cries. **Jonah**—a dove—another meaning is, he that oppresses. **Isaac**—laughter. **John**—the mercy of the Lord. **Jemima**—handsome as the day. **Julia**—downy, tender, (Greek.) **Jerusha**—the rebore this name was fitted by a "male flirt." **George**—a tiller of the earth, (Greek.) **Mary**—bitter, (Heb.) **Magdalen**—exalted. **Margaret**—a pearl, (Greek.) **Nathan**—the Giver. **Noush**—rest. **Nicholas**—the conqueror of the people, (Greek.) **Philip**—a lover of horses. **Peter**—a rock. **Philo**—a friend. **Rosamond**—Rose of the world. **Rachel**—sheep. **Saul**—the desired. **Susanna**—a rose, (Greek.) **Susan**—a lily, (Heb.) **Sarah**—a princess, the morning star. **Timothy**—honored of God. **Theodore**—the gift of God.

The Old Testament names are, most all of them, derived from the Hebrew.

Boston Transcript.

The annexed article taken from the "Atlas," a paper published in London, gives, in our opinion a most faithful description of the actual condition of England, at the present time.—*Mechanics Free Press.*

"It has been long predicted that the circumstances of society in England would at last lead to that fearful result. We have been visibly approaching the crisis for a considerable time. The distinctions of classes have been daily growing more marked. On the one hand was wealth accumulating above the demands of luxury; and on the other, poverty sinking below endurance. While one caste was rapidly absorbing the produce of the country, the power of preserving the means of life was rapidly diminishing in the hands of the other. The contests, therefore, were between the overfed and unfed. Out of this state of things but one result could be expected to flow—a desperate resistance to the aristocracy of riches. It has commenced vigorously in Kent. Its signs and progress cannot be mistaken.—That it will spread to other counties, and unless a speedy and radical remedy be adopted, over-run the face of England ultimately we fear our own parts, and thereby to conceal the apprehensions that observing and well-informed individuals feel. The worst fear is, that government will only reduce the symptoms, leaving the disease still circulating through the system. That will quiet the patient for a time, but when the malady breaks out afresh, it will appear with increased virulence which no specious cosmetic can abate. It is for the convenience of the minister of the day to postpone the hour of reckoning so that it may fall upon his successors. Pitt practiced this policy, as our present ministers can certify. But it is neither honest nor wise. Of its humanity, in a case like that which calls forth these remarks, it is unnecessary to speak. The hand of authority can of course, crush the "incendiaries of Kent;" but it ought to employ itself in feeding the famishing hundreds whose misery has driven them to despair."

From the Schenectady, (N. Y.) Whig.

Petrifications.—In making the excavations for the first inclined plane on the rail road, in the range of hills bordering the valley of the Mohawk on the south of this city, and at the depth of 30 feet below the surface of the earth, a number of petrifications have been found. Among them is the lower jaw of a human being, with the teeth entire. The others are pieces of wood, evidently formed by the hand of man for some useful purpose. One of these latter we have examined. It appears to have been designed for the handle of some implement like that of an axe, or a hatchet.

The opinion of eminent individuals, that the region of country composing this part of the valley of the Mohawk, and in which this city is now situated, was once covered by an extensive body of water, which ultimately found its way to the ocean, by forcing a passage through the hills which bounded it at the Cohoes Falls. It can easily be conceived that these relics may have been lost in this lake, if in reality it did exist. Perhaps, by the upsetting of a canoe, an Indian with his implements was precipitated into its bosom; and, by the continual dashing of the waves, thrown upon the shore, where in time they became deeply imbedded in the bank. Indeed we are informed that there are many indications in the appearance of the earth composing the hills where these excavations are being made, to sustain the idea that they were at some remote period formed, or that they received very considerable accessions, by the washing of the waves.

Fatal Rencontre.—We copy the following from the Port Gibson (Mo.) Correspondent of January 22:

A rencontre took place at Rodney, on the 13th inst. between **John Briscoe**, Esq. of that place, and **Dr. Benj. H. Moyler**, of Lake Washington, of which the circumstances were as follows:

The Doctor accosted Briscoe in the evening of that day, just as he, Briscoe, had dressed himself to attend a wedding. Briscoe endeavored to avoid any contest that evening; and observed that the dispute could be better settled at Lake Washington, where he would meet him. How precious would some of those memorable events which have come down to us in "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." A gazette of Sparta or of Athens, when Xerxes was upon the Hellespont, or Leonidas at Thermopylae, would be a treasure far beyond the marble monuments which yet look out upon the ruins around them. The hopes, the fears, the efforts, the sacrifices of Greece, would be before us, not distinguished in the impassioned strains of her poets, nor in the eloquent but partial narratives of her historians, but as they marked the approaching danger and the alterations of popular feeling. And with equal interest should we gaze upon a similar monument of the literature and fortunes of Rome, when domestic discord or foreign armies shook her power, but not her resolution; when her citizens retreated to the sacred mount, or her great Carthaginian enemy swept her eagles from the field of Cannae. It is impossible to look on those great events, familiar to us from infancy, but seen through a mirage which distorts while it magnifies, without being sensible of the absence of many of those particular traits which give life to the picture of modern times. The orators, statesmen, and philosophers, are actors upon a stage, dressed in theatrical costume, and performing the parts assigned them. But of their private lives, of their peculiar opinions and feelings, of the general state of society, and of the moving incidents which appealed to all, and swayed all, little has been recorded, and little can be known. Of the general facts we have enough, and more than enough. Armies, and battles, and victories, are forever before us, as though we had nothing to learn, but the splendor of conquest, and the utter disregard in which human life was held. All that is wanting to complete our knowledge of antiquity, these publications would have furnished. We should have entered the private dwellings of those who, twenty centuries ago, were as anxious about the cares of this life as we are. Their domestic circles would have been open to us, their conjugal and parental and filial relations disclosed, and the whole constitution of their society revealed. The meagre details of manners and customs now gleaned from the comic writers, would be disregarded, in the general view presented to us. Time would be annihilated, as the steam engine is at the present time annihilating space; and nations, as remote in age and position, would be brought together.

An inquest was held over the body; and the verdict on oath, was, that Briscoe had acted in self-defence, and was justifiable in what he had done.

The English papers relate a gallant action, followed by a summary and somewhat irregular method of administering justice, which took place lately near the Island of Ascension. The British ship **Falcon**, of twelve guns and thirty men, fell in with a pirate mounting thirty guns, with a crew of two hundred men, and after two hours and a half hard fighting, succeeded in making her a prize.

The little crew was in no small difficulty, after the capture of their disproportioned antagonist, what to do with their prisoners, who as soon as they had an opportunity, shewed symptoms of an attempt to overpower them. On reaching Ascension, the officers of the **Falcon** went the pirates on shore in companies of twenty, in the long boat, and hanged them on the island, reserving only the pirate captain and mate, whom they carried off to Bermuda to be tried.

Too big a boo.—A man being about to purchase a young horse, was fearful he might prove skittish, as the phrase is, and in order to test his steadiness, or strength of nerve, directed his boy to go a little way off, behind the next corner, and he would ride the colt down opposite to him, when the boy should start suddenly out and cry "boo" and if the colt could stand that, it would be proof enough of his being firm and well broke. The boy took his station, and the man mounted and rode along; but when he came opposite the corner, and the boy jumped out and cried "boo," the colt threw him off. The rider picked himself up soon, however, and rubbing his shoulders and shins, asked the boy what he did so for. "Why, father," said the boy, "you told me to say boo." "Yes," said the old man, "but there was no need of saying such a big boo to such a little horse."

THE PRESS.—In diffusion of political information, the periodical press is the great instrument of modern times. The wish of Archimedes is realized, and a place is found where the world can be moved. Only a century and a half has passed away since the introduction of newspapers, and during many years their progress was slow and doubtful. In their infancy, there was little to commend them to public regard. They were mere chroniclers of passing events, recording every thing with equal gravity, whether trifling or important.—There were no enlarged views, no interesting speculations, no elaborate discussions.

ed maturity, their character gradually changed, and they became, what they now are, the repositories of all that is important in the progress of human affairs, and of much that is valuable in science and literature. Their duration is now beyond the reach of fraud or force. In India, in Iceland, in Australasia, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the regions first known to history, and in those which history has yet to visit, these periodical messengers are sent abroad to instruct, to restrain, and to punish. Knowledge is diffused with certainty, promptness, and economy. The conduct of rulers is scrutinized, the course of their policy is investigated, a moving map of the community, and literature, science, and the arts, are carried to the remotest verge of civilization. In republics they are the safeguards of freedom; in Monarchies, they are jealous sentinels, prompt to discern, and fearless to announce, approaching danger; and in all governments, they are the nerves which convey sensation through the political body. Benefits, when common, are rarely appreciated, and the natural elements around us are among the choicest blessings of life, which we enjoy without reflection, but which we could not lose without destruction. If the periodical press, with its rich treasures of intelligence and science, were struck from existence, we should then know how much we had possessed, by feeling how much we had lost.

Had this great source of public instruction and information existed in the old world, how different might have been its destiny, and how rich the lessons of experience transmitted to us! How precious would some of those memorable events which have come down to us in "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." A gazette of Sparta or of Athens, when Xerxes was upon the Hellespont, or Leonidas at Thermopylae, would be a treasure far beyond the marble monuments which yet look out upon the ruins around them. The hopes, the fears, the efforts, the sacrifices of Greece, would be before us, not distinguished in the impassioned strains of her poets, nor in the eloquent but partial narratives of her historians, but as they marked the approaching danger and the alterations of popular feeling. And with equal interest should we gaze upon a similar monument of the literature and fortunes of Rome, when domestic discord or foreign armies shook her power, but not her resolution; when her citizens retreated to the sacred mount, or her great Carthaginian enemy swept her eagles from the field of Cannae. It is impossible to look on those great events, familiar to us from infancy, but seen through a mirage which distorts while it magnifies, without being sensible of the absence of many of those particular traits which give life to the picture of modern times. The orators, statesmen, and philosophers, are actors upon a stage, dressed in theatrical costume, and performing the parts assigned them. But of their private lives, of their peculiar opinions and feelings, of the general state of society, and of the moving incidents which appealed to all, and swayed all, little has been recorded, and little can be known. Of the general facts we have enough, and more than enough. Armies, and battles, and victories, are forever before us, as though we had nothing to learn, but the splendor of conquest, and the utter disregard in which human life was held. All that is wanting to complete our knowledge of antiquity, these publications would have furnished. We should have entered the private dwellings of those who, twenty centuries ago, were as anxious about the cares of this life as we are. Their domestic circles would have been open to us, their conjugal and parental and filial relations disclosed, and the whole constitution of their society revealed. The meagre details of manners and customs now gleaned from the comic writers, would be disregarded, in the general view presented to us. Time would be annihilated, as the steam engine is at the present time annihilating space; and nations, as remote in age and position, would be brought together.

Among some excellent precepts to farmers, which are stored in a paper published in N. York, are the following: "Keep plenty of cows and bees, as the surest way of having milk and honey. Confine your cows with good fences, but let your bees go at large."